CHAPTER 6

SATELLITE SURVEILLANCE OF TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL CYCLONES

6.1. Satellites.

6.1.1. Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES). Using modern 3-axis stabilization for orbit control, GOES-8 at 75°W and GOES-9 at 135°W support the operational two-GOES constellation. Independent imager and sounder instruments eliminate the need to time share, yielding an increase in spatial coverage of image and sounder data at more frequent scanning intervals. The new GOES also provides higher resolution and additional spectral channels than its predecessor, affording the hydrometeorological community improvements in detection, monitoring, and analysis of developing tropical cyclones. From 135°W and 75°W, routine GOES satellite data coverage is extensive, stretching from the central Pacific through the Americas to the eastern Atlantic, including the vital breeding grounds for tropical cyclones.

Routinely, GOES schedules provide two views of the CONUS (GOES-9 view is termed PACUS) every 30 minutes. More frequent interval scans can be employed to support NOAA's warning programs, including the tracking of tropical and subtropical cyclones. Government agencies and the private sector have access to digital data transmissions directly from GOES. As an option, access to generated analog products can be acquired via GOES-TAP, a terrestrial satellite imagery dissemination service.

Generated from full resolution GOES imager data, GOES-TAP products are available at varying 1, 2, 4, and 8 km resolutions for daytime and nighttime applications. The higher resolution of GOES-8 and GOES-9 data on GOES-TAP is a vast improvement--4 km in the infrared imagery and 8 km in the water vapor. Channel 2 or 3.9 micron data are also available for the detection of low clouds, fog, and stratus. The IR data may be enhanced to emphasize various features. A suite of digital and analog GOES-TAP products are delivered in near real-time to the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service's (NESDIS) Satellite Analysis Branch, Satellite Field Distribution Facilities (SFDF) (regional communication hubs), National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP), Weather Service Forecast Offices (WSFOs), academic community, and other federal and private agencies (see Figure 6-1).

6.1.1.1. GOES-8. GOES-8 supporting a GOES-East station at 75°W, continues to serve NOAA operations including the TPC/NHC, other Federal agencies, and the private sector. Various imager channels at higher resolutions are being utilized to monitor the intensification and movement of tropical cyclones over the Atlantic Ocean and a portion of the East Pacific. In particular, greater detail in the imagery facilitates tropical cyclone monitoring and analysis, and the addition of the 3.9 micron channel to the GOES imager has vastly improved the detection of low-level circulation centers at night to assist in storm positioning. Moisture retrievals from the GOES sounder, specifically four layers of derived precipitable water, are now being incorporated into

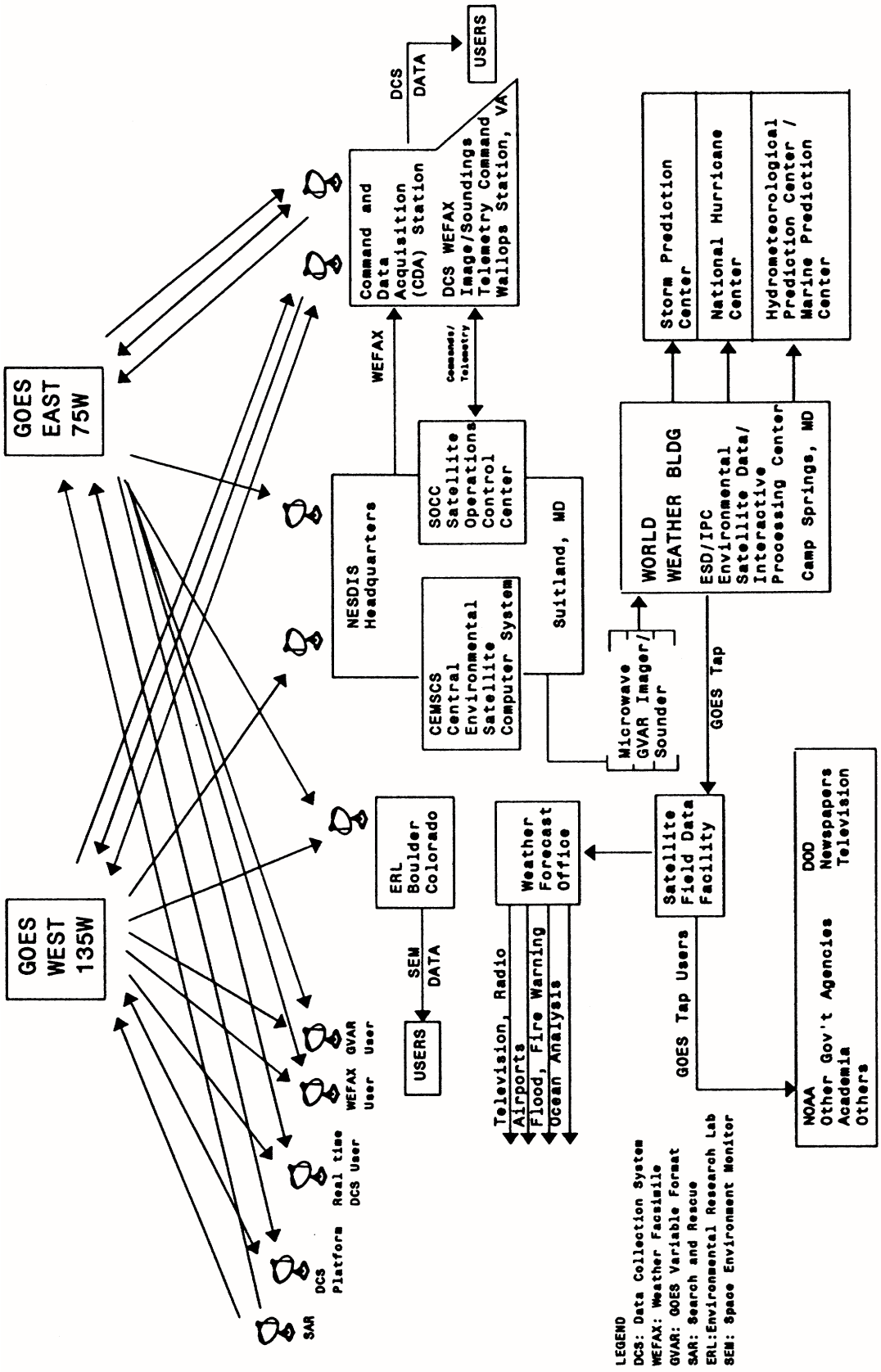

Figure 6-1. The GOES satellite system

NCEP's numerical models to improve model output. In addition, sounder data are being exploited to generate derived product imagery such as total precipitable water, atmospheric stability indices, and surface and cloud temperatures.

During the 1996 hurricane season, NESDIS instituted a specialized GOES-8 sounder schedule consisting of four sectors covering distinct areas of the Atlantic Ocean. Event driven, one of the four "hurricane" sounder sectors would be selected as "primary" by the TPC/NHC. The "primary" sector provides frequent scans over the area of interest to generate experimental sounder winds (identifies steering currents) and provide moisture and temperature retrievals. Sounder winds are made available to TPC/NHC as a forecasting tool by Cooperative Institute Mesoscale Meteorological Studies (CIMSS), University of Wisconsin. The same specialized "hurricane" sounder schedule will continue to be employed for the 1998 hurricane season.

6.1.1.2. GOES-9. GOES-9, a clone of GOES-8, uses the same 3-axis stabilization principle to maintain orbit control at 135°W. The routine scanning mode of GOES-9 emulates GOES-8 routine operations, providing coverage of the Northern Hemisphere, CONUS, and Southern Hemisphere every half hour with the exception of a 3-hourly full disk. The additional PACUS (combination of CONUS and Pacific Ocean coverage) scan allows two views of the U.S. and eastern Pacific Ocean every 30 minutes. Serving the missions of the both TPC/NHC and the CPHC, GOES-9 provides ample coverage of developing tropical storms over the East and Central Pacific. The DOD and other federal agencies are also supported.

6.1.1.3. GOES-10. The latest in the series of the current program, GOES-10, was launched on April 24, 1997. The spacecraft will carry the same specified imager and sounder instruments as GOES-8 and GOES-9. Following the checkout period at 105°W, GOES-10 will be stored on-orbit and activated in the event of a catastrophic failure or loss of primary instrument functionality on the current operational GOES-8 or GOES-9. Dependent on overall GOES system status, the on-orbit storage position will be evaluated and determined by NESDIS and the NWS.

6.1.2. EUMETSAT Meteosat Geostationary Satellites. After replacing all missions of Meteosat-5 at 0° in February 1997, Meteosat-6 is now providing vital coverage of developing tropical waves off the African Coast and western Atlantic Ocean. Conventionally, the full disk IR, visible (VIS), and water vapor have a 5 km resolution whereas specialized VIS sectors provide a maximum 2.5 km resolution. The digital data are transmitted to NESDIS and NCEP at the NOAA Science Center (NSC) in Camp Springs, MD. They are also transmitted to the TPC and the Storm Prediction Center (SPC). Meteosat WEFAX data are also available and distributed on GOES-Tap circuits.

In December 1995, EUMETSAT, the program administrator, began encrypting digital Meteosat data 24 hours per day to regulate use within Europe. Based on international data policy agreements, U.S. users are allowed access via a domestic satellite to non-encrypted Meteosat data 8 times per day at synoptic times; at other times, the data are encrypted. Hence, if half-hourly transmissions are required to support operational requirements, it is necessary for users to register with EUMETSAT to acquire decryption devices for installation at their local site.

6.1.3. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Polar-Orbiting Satellites. Two primary operational NOAA polar orbiting satellites, NOAA-12 and NOAA-14, provide imaging coverage four times a day over a respective area in 5 spectral channels. These Advanced Television Infrared Observation Satellites (NOAA Series) cross the United States twice daily near the equatorial crossing times indicated in Table 6-1. Data are available via direct readout--high resolution picture transmission (HRPT) or automatic picture transmission (APT)--or central processing. Data from the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) are available on a limited basis through the GOES distribution system (Figure 6-1). The Air Force Weather Agency (AFWA), Offutt AFB, NE, receives global NOAA imagery data direct from central readout sites on a pass-by-pass basis. The Command and Data Acquisition (CDA) stations at Fairbanks, AL, and Wallops, VA, acquire recorded global area coverage data, and then route the data to NESDIS computer facilities in Suitland, MD, where the data are processed and distributed to the NOAA, the DOD, and private communities. New ground equipment installed at various NWS regions including Kansas City and Miami (TPC), enable direct readout and data processing of AVHRR data from NOAA-12 and NOAA-14. The high resolution polar data and products generated at TPC complement other satellite data sources to support tropical mission objectives.

6.1.3.1. NOAA-K. Scheduled for launch in May 1998, NOAA-K (15) is slated to replace NOAA-12, currently one of the operational POES, after completion of checkout. Full NOAA-15 operations will be achieved approximately 6 months following launch. The type of data and products provided will be the same as the current operational polar orbiting satellites, NOAA-12 and NOAA-14, except for the addition of the Advanced Microwave Sounder Unit (AMSU) and an AVHRR shortwave channel at 1.6 microns. New sounder-based derived products will include rain rate, total precipitable water, and surface winds over water.

6.2. National Weather Service (NWS) Support.

6.2.1. Station Contacts. The GOES imagery is available in support of the surveillance of tropical and subtropical cyclones at specific NWS offices. Satellite meteorologists can be contacted at these offices; telephone numbers are in Appendix H.

6.2.2. Products. There are four types of satellite products issued by the centers and their alternates. Chapter 3 describes these products, their communications headings, and their schedules. The products include:

- Satellite tropical weather discussions.
- Marine interpretation messages.
- Tropical weather discussions.
- Tropical disturbance rainfall estimates.

6.2.3. Satellite Tropical Weather Discussion. The Miami and Honolulu WSFOs distribute satellite discussions for prescribed oceanic regions at the times indicated in Table 6-1. The Miami WSFO is responsible for the tropical regions of the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific; Honolulu WSFO monitors the tropical regions of the Central and Western Pacific. These satellite discussions describe

significant weather in tropical regions including tropical storm activity over the Atlantic, Eastern Pacific, Central Pacific, and Western Pacific Oceans.

6.3. NESDIS Satellite Analysis Branch (SAB). The SAB operates 24 hours a day to provide satellite support to the HPC/MPC, TPC, CPHC, and other worldwide users. SAB coordinates, as conditions warrant, four times per day with TPC and CPHC, relaying pertinent information on tropical cyclone development, including location, tracking, and intensity analysis. A Satellite Weather Bulletin for the Indian Ocean and West Pacific Ocean, providing current position and current intensity of tropical cyclones, is also disseminated four times per day at the times indicated in Table 6-1. A satellite tropical disturbance summary for the Indian Ocean, including location and current intensity of tropical storms, is also disseminated twice per day at the times indicated in Table 6-1. For numerical model input and forecasting applications, data from high density cloud motion wind vectors, high density water vapor wind vectors, four layers of derived precipitable water from sounder moisture retrievals, and tropical rainfall estimates are provided to HPC and TPC. Telephone numbers for the SAB are located in Appendix H.

6.4. Air Force Support and the Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP). Data covering the *National Hurricane Operations Plan* areas of interest are received centrally at the Air Force Weather Agency (AFWA) and locally at several direct readout sites. The USAF uses all available meteorological satellite data when providing fix and intensity information to NWS hurricane forecasters. The DOD will provide DMSP coverage of tropical and subtropical cyclones whenever possible.

6.4.1. North Atlantic and Eastern Pacific Surveillance. AFWA readouts will augment NESDIS surveillance for the North Atlantic and Eastern Pacific. AFWA will, resources permitting, transmit twice daily teletype bulletins, describing the location and intensity classification of the system, using format shown in Figure 6-2 to the TPC/NHC on organized disturbances evident at the tropical classification of one point five (T-1.5) or higher. AFWA will, resources permitting, provide gale wind radius analysis utilizing SSM/I data for all systems with maximum intensities greater than 50 kt.

6.4.2. Central Pacific Surveillance. AFWA will maintain the capability to provide surveillance support cited in para 6.4.1 to the CPHC. 15th Operations Support Squadron will provide fix and intensity information to the CPHC on systems upon request.

Table 6-1. Communications headings for satellite tropical weather discussion summaries

WMO HEADING	TIME ISSUED	OCEANIC AREA	TYPE OF DATA
TCIO11 KWBC	2200 UTC	Indian Ocean	IR Night
TCIO10 KWBC	1000 UTC	Indian Ocean	VIS/IR Day
TCPW11 PHNL	1000 UTC	Western Pacific (north and south) from 100ºE to 180º	IR
TCPW10 PHNL	2200 UTC	Western Pacific (north and south) from 100ºE to 180º	VIS/IR
TCPA11 PHNL	1000 UTC	Central Pacific (north and south) from 180º to 140ºW	IR
TCPA10 PHNL	2200 UTC	Central Pacific (north and south) from 180º to 140ºW	VIS/IR
AXNT20 KNHC	00,06,12,18 UTC	Atlantic Ocean South of 32°N to Equator.... Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico	VIS/IR
AXPZ20 KNHC	0135, 0735 1335, 1935 UTC	Eastern Pacific South of 32°N to the Equator.... east of 140° W	VIS/IR
WWUSX KWBC	0400, 1000, 1600, 2200 UTC	Indian	VIS/IR
WWUSX KWBC	0400, 1000, 1600, 2200 UTC	Western Pacific (north and south)	VIS/IR

MESSAGE HEADING:
TPNT KGWC (Atlantic) or **TPPZ1 KGWC** (Eastern and Central Pacific)

A CYCLONE DESIGNATOR	A.	Designator of tropical cyclone category including name/number. When a cloud system has not yet been designated by name/number enter TROPICAL DISTURBANCE. Sample entry: TROPICAL STORM AMY (15)
B DATE/TIME (Z) OF FIX	B.	Date and nodal crossing time in Zulu; round time to nearest minute. Sample entry: 252303Z.
C LATITUDE OF POSITION	C.	Latitude to nearest tenth of degree (N or S), followed by checksum. Sample entry: 29.9N/0
D LONGITUDE OF POSITION	D.	Longitude to nearest tenth of degree followed by checksum. Sample entry: 56.7 W/8
E VIS/IR POSITION CODE NUMBER SSM/I CONFIDENCE NUMBER	E.	Enter SSM/I Confidence Number and source of data (DMSP, NOAA, etc.). Spell out VIS/IR Position Code Number (PCN). Select MI Confidence Number and PCN number from code below: GEOGRAPHICAL GRIDDING ONE: eye fix THREE: well defined circulation center FIVE: poorly defined circulation center EPHEMERIS GRIDDING TWO: eye fix FOUR: well defined circulation center SIX: poorly defined circulation center Sample entry: MI4/DMSP/SIX
F DVORAK CLASSIFICATION	F.	Dvorak classification for storm intensity as described in NOAA Technical Report NESDIS 11. Dvorak classification will be made a minimum of twice each day based on infrared and/or visual data. If a new Dvorak classification number cannot be derived, use the last reported number. Include in parentheses the date and nodal time of the data on which the Dvorak analysis is based. Sample entry: T 4.5/4.5/D1.0/25HRS (252305Z)
G REMARKS	G.	Include information, as appropriate, on data type, eye characteristics, spiral rainbands, unexpected changes in storm movement, departures from Dvorak (modeled) intensities, etc.
H NADIR REFERENCE DISTANCE	H.	Include crosstrack distance in degrees latitude between fix center and satellite nadir subtrack. Sample Entry: Center WAS 5.4 DEG EAST OF NADIR
I GALE WIND RADIUS ANALYSIS	I.	Experimental gale wind (34kt) radius boundary utilizing image mapped SSM/I ocean surface wind speed algorithm estimates. Sample Entry: Gale Wind Radius Anal-Boundary Compass Points

DIR	DIST-NM	LAT	LONG
1. N	140	29.4N	88.2W
2. NE	130	28.9N	86.6W
3. E	80	27.0N	86.7W
4. SE	65	26.2N	87.4W
5. S	65	25.9N	88.2W
6. SW	65	26.3N	89.3W
7. W	80	27.0N	89.7W
8. NW	95	28.5N	89.2W

Figure 6-2. Center fix data form and message format (satellite)

6.5. <u>Satellites and Satellite Data Availability for the Current Hurricane Season</u>. Table 6-2 lists satellite capabilities for the current hurricane season.

Table 6-2. Satellite and satellite data availability for the current hurricane season

SATELLITE	TYPE OF DATA	LOCAL TIME	PRODUCTS
GOES-8 at 75°W GOES-9 at 135°W GOES-10 (to be stored on-orbit)	Multispectral Imager and Sounder	Every 30 min, in Routine Scan Mode, provides 3 sectors with prescribed coverages: Northern Hemisphere (NH) or Extended NH; CONUS or PACUS; and Southern Hemisphere. Exception is transmission of full disk every 3 hours. (Available Rapid Scan Operations yield increased transmissions to 7.5 minute intervals to capture rapidly changing, dynamic weather events).	1. 1, 2, 4, and 8 km resolution visible standard sectors. 2. 4 km equivalent resolution IR sectors. 3. Equivalent and full resolution IR enhanced imagery. 4. Full disk IR every 3 hours. 5. 8 km water vapor sectors. 6. Quantitative precipitation estimates; high density cloud and water vapor motion wind vectors; and experimental visible and sounder winds. 7. Operational moisture sounder data (precipitable water) in four levels for inclusion in NCEP numerical models. Other sounder products including gradient winds, vertical temperature and moisture profiles, mid-level winds, and derived product imagery (precipitable water, lifted index, and surface skin temperature). 8. Tropical storm monitoring and derivation of intensity analysis.

Table 6-2. Satellite and satellite data availability for the current hurricane season (continued)

SATELLITE	TYPE OF DATA	LOCAL TIME	PRODUCTS
METEOSAT-6	Multi-spectral Spin-Scan Radiometer	(24 hr/day)	1. 2.5 km resolution digital VIS imagery; 5 km resolution digital IR imagery. 2. 5 km resolution VIS and IR WEFAX imagery. 3. 5 km water vapor imagery. 4. Tropical storm monitoring and derivation of intensity analysis.
NOAA-14	AVHRR GAC and LAC (recorded) HRPT and APT (direct) RTOVS	0258D[1]/1958A[2]	1. 1 km resolution HRPT and Local Area Coverage (LAC) data. 2. 4 km resolution APT and Global Area Coverage (GAC) data.
NOAA-12	same as NOAA-14	0552D/1752A	3. Mapped imagery. 4. Unmapped imagery (all data types) at DMSP sites.
NOAA-K (NOAA-15) (will replace NOAA-12)	same as NOAA-14 plus AMSU data	0730D/1930A	5. Sea-surface temperature analysis. 6. Soundings. 7. Moisture profiles. 8. Remapped GAC sectors. 9. Sounding-derived products--total precipitable water, rain rate, and surface winds under sounding (NOAA-15).

[1] D - descending

[2] A - ascending

Table 6-2. Satellite and satellite data availability for the current hurricane season (continued)

SATELLITE	TYPE OF DATA	LOCAL TIME	PRODUCTS
DMSP F-11	OLS Imagery (turned off), SSM/I, SSM/T-1, SSM/T-2 moisture sounder (direct)(150GHZ channels non-functional)	0715D/1915A	1. 0.3 nm (regional) and 1.5 nm (global) resolution (visual and infrared) imagery available via stored data recovery through AFWA. 2. Regional coverage at 0.3 nm and 1.5 nm resolution (visual and infrared) imagery available from numerous DOD tactical terminals. 3. SSM/T-1, SSM/T-2, SSM/I data transmitted to NESDIS and FNMOC from AFWA.
DMSP F-12	OLS Imagery (recorded and direct), SSM/I (non-functional), SSM/T-1 (non-functional), SSM/T-2 (recorded and direct)	0917D/2117A	
DMSP F-13	OLS Imagery (recorded and direct), SSM/I, SSM/T-1	0549D/1749A	
DMSP F-14	OLS Imagery (recorded and direct), SSM/I, SSM/T-1 (inop) SSM/T-2	0839D/2039A	

6.6. Current Intensity and Tropical Classification Number. The current intensity (C.I.) number relates directly to the intensity of the storm. The empirical relationship between the C.I. number and a storm's wind speed is shown in Table 6-3. The C.I. number is same as the tropical classification number (T-number) during the development stages of a tropical cyclone but is held higher than the T-number while a cyclone is weakening. This is done because a lag is often observed between the time a storm pattern indicates weakening has begun and the time when the storm's intensity decreases. An added benefit of this rule is the stability it adds to the analysis when short-period fluctuations in the cloud pattern occur. In practice, the C.I. number is not lowered until the T-number has shown weakening for 12 hours or more.

Table 6-3. The empirical relationship* between the C.I. number and the maximum wind speed and the relationship between the T-number and the minimum sea-level pressure.

C.I. NUMBER	MAXIMUM WIND SPEED	T-NUMBER	MINIMUM SEA-LEVEL PRESSURE (Atlantic)	(NW Pacific)
1	25 kt	1		
1.5	25	1.5		
2	30	2	1009 hPa	1000 hPa
2.5	35	2.5	1005	997
3	45	3	1000	991
3.5	55	3.5	994	984
4	65	4	987	976
4.5	77	4.5	979	966
5	90	5	970	954
5.5	102	5.5	960	941
6	115	6	948	927
6.5	127	6.5	935	914
7	140	7	921	898
7.5	155	7.5	906	879
8	170	8	890	858

*Dvorak, V, 1984: Tropical Cyclone Intensity Analysis Using Satellite Data. NOAA Tech Report NESDIS 11, Washington, D.C.